## HAVANA'S GREAT MISERY.

CAPTURE OF THE BRIG AMAPALA LADEN WITH REFUGEES.

due Threatens the City, Days the Captain and Most of the Meconcentrates Are Bead-Manco's Milorts to Meep Bown the Prices of Pood-Many Boaths from Starvation-Havana Papers Telling Slow the American Are Going to He Whipped at Santiage.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 25,-The brig Amapala. of Henduras, was captured by the gunbeat Vicksburg yesterday coming out of Havana harbor. She had on board ten men, fifteen a, and twenty children, who were trying to leave Havana. A prize crew brought her here. The Amapala went to Havana before the blockade and left yesterday because of the im-

nding famine. Her Captain says that food has steadily been growing scarcer there. The mass of the citizens have nothing to eat but rice and potatoes. Of meat there is little and none at all for the poor. fewl weeks ago the price reached \$1 a pound. The Government then took control and by an ordinance fixed the price at not more an 55 cents. That price estensibly prevails to-day, but meat cannot be bought at it. At butcher chops meat is not obtainable in quantities of less than 100 pounds at this price. Only a few can buy it, naturally. Potatoes sell for from 20 to 25 cents a pound. The stores are met allowed to sell more than one pound to any one person. It is impossible to buy more than a pound of food at a time. Pineapples are plenty. Being unable to ship them, dealers sell them at about a cent aplece.

The condition of the poor, the Captain says, is terrible. Hundreds are dying every day for want of food. There is no bread to be had, and the price of rice, like that of potatoes, is very high. The Captain estimates that nine-tenths of the reconcentrades who were in Havana when Gen. Lee left there have since died of starvation.

The growing scarcity of food caused him to decide to try to escape. He had many applications from persons who wished to go out and took twenty children, ten men and fifteen women. He left at dusk last night, hoping to slip through the blockade. The Vicksburg caught sight of the brig and hove her to. Ensign Zenn and a prize crew were put on her. All on beard the brig took the matter philosophically and seemed to think their position as prisoners of the United States better than that of residents of Havana,

The opinion of naval men here is that the Amapala will be condemned as a prize. The President's proclamation of the blockade gave mentral ships thirty days to get out of Havans. and this Honduras vessel has been there more than two months.

The Amapala's Captain estimates that there are about 50,000 troops in the city. These are now on half rations. The Government is trying to get all men who will not fight out of Havana, and the soldiers get all the food. Hardtack, of which they have plenty, takes the place of bread, Havana was very quiet during his stay there, and to his knowledge there was no rioting by volunteers or others. Only a few small Spanis warships were in the harbor. When Cervera arrived at Santiago Gen. Blanco issued a bombastic proclamation announcing that the fleet was there. He has not mentioned the fact that the American fleet is outside the harber. There is no yellow fever or smallpox in Havana, so the Amapala's Captain says.

Copies of Havana newspapers received here add further details to the account given by the Amapala's Captain of the state of affairs in the Cuban capital. La Lucha prints a municipal edict of the Department of Hygiene, establishing certain hours for the collection by the city garbage carts of dead bodies throughout the city. The edict does not say whether it applies to animal or human bodies, but its meaning coms evident, as it fixes a heavy fine upon all citizens who conceal or keep a dead body longer than twenty-four hours within their houses.

It announces the arrival of a transatiantic name of neither the vessel nor the port at which it is said to have arrived, but prints a letter from Calbarien, dated June 21, which save :

"The news of the arrival of a big ship loaded with the following provisions has produced here a favorable impression: Fifty hogsheads of cedfish, 3.885 barrels of flour, 6 horsheads of beams, 9,295 bags of flour, 5,000 bags of rice. The grave problem of subsistence in the existing circumstances has had a favorable solution. We will not be tormented by the pangs of hunger in the future. There has been a meeting of the local authorities and retail dealers in order to fix the prices at shas an edict should be issued in which shall be detailed the prices of the most needed provisions. It is intended that there shall be no lack of meat, and that the price shall not excoed 20 or 25 cents a pound. To effect that pursees sixty cattle are to be sent from Carocoto to this town. Cattle are plenty at Cayocoto.

A Cayocoto paper is quoted as saying: "Ata session of the council of secretaries under Gen. charged to ships either of this nation or forers arriving at any of our ports leaded with coal or previsions. Tebacco shall be exported under a neutral flag for neutral ports. Sugar will only be allowed to be exported when the shall have previously smuggled in food er coal. Provisions imported by blookade runmers will not be subjected to Government deerees fixing prices."

La Lucha prints an article congratulating the local authorities upon their wise order to sentrol the price of provisions, which, it says, has had so favorable results. It announces that or Carrio had a conference with Gen. Blanco te lay before him a plan of setting 3,000 labor ers at work on the coast defences of Havana. They were to be under the order of the Military Governor, Gen. Arolas. "By this means," says La Lucha, "hundreds of families will neve forget the name of the benefactors who enabled them to earn their living in these trying cir cumstances, and will always remember the old maxim, 'Give food to the hungry.'" Efforts were also being made to organize other public works for the employment of persons now without food or work. La Lucha prints news from Hibareo to the effect that a new popular subscription of \$12,000 had been collected and added to \$1,000,000 already in the hands of the authorities to be spent on the fortifications of the place. Work has been resumed in the cigar stories of Port Arronaga, Henry Ciay, Aquilo de Oro, Caruncho, La Aspanola, and La Excepcion, most of which are owned by Bock & Co.

The column headed "Theatrical" advertises plays for the Tacon Theatre for Sunday night next, and at the Albisua, Lara and Trimon eatres, showing that the theatres are going as of old in the hungry city.

The leading editorial is headed "They Don't Know This War." It says that the American at tack on Santiago is not to be feared, as Spain can send to that province in a few days rein forcements of from 30,000 to 40,000 men. " We suppose," it continues, "that the plan of the Americans is to attack Santiago de Cuba by land and sea until they have captured the place, but that which is easy on paper will not be so practicable, as we are able to move and cor our forces against the Yankee army if they really intend to besiege the town. failed in their first operations the Yankses will have nothing to do but to go into the interior o re-embark. It will be easy for us to defeat@the Yankees by adopting the tactics of the rebels The Cubans, owing to their knowledge of the locality, may not fare so badly. Not so with the Americans coming from a foreign land and lacking conesion and discipline. Besides, the invading troops once out of the protection of the fleet, having to move a large body of troops with heavy impediments, can be at tacked with advantage by our troops, as they not be able to move rapidly like the insurgents, whose only impedimenta is the machete. We must bear in mind hereafter that the troops America is sending to Cubs are neither sober nor enduring as is the Spanish soldier. Besides, the Spanish and Cubana fight for an ideal, which is not the

Americans, who only fight for pay. The day they begin to feel the hardships of the Cuban cam paign and suffer privations the desertions and bad discipline will cause very seen a great disintegration of the forces, resulting in general confusion.

La Lucha of June 23 gives these Stock Exchange quotations: Spanish bank notes, 15 cents on the dollar; silver, 564 cents to 564 cents per dollar. A centen is worth \$33 in paper or \$9.25 in silver; a louis is worth \$26.40 in paper or 87.40 in silver; Spanish bank stock, 32 bid, 38 asked; Havana Railroad, 20 bid, 22 asked. These were the prices for meat at the slaughter house: Wholesale, bull, superior, 55 cents, silver, per kilo; inferior, 54 cents; veal, superior, 55 cents; inferior, 54 cents; mutton, 88 to 90 cents per kilo; perk, \$1.05 to \$1.15 per kilo, Gen. Arelas has decided that the price of reasted coffee shall not be more than \$54 a hundred pounds or 60 cents a pound, in silver.

The paper prints a statement of Colonial Treasurer Montora, detailing the payment of troops and Government employees in Cubs for the menth of May, just effected, amounting to 86,433,293,29, Including for charter of military transports, \$562,285.85; for hospitals, \$786, 143.04; for new artillery material, \$45,745.98; for secret police service, \$10,000; for commissa riat of war, \$807,768.82, and for purchase of cattle imported for the army, \$31,296.

The German warship Geler arrived at 2 P. M. June 22 from Cienfuegos and Trinidad.

La Union Constitucional, a conservative organ of Hayana, in yesterday's issue, contains the following quotations: Spanish Bank bills, 15 cents on the dollar; Spanish Bank of Cuba stock, 28 to 32; United Railways stock and Sugar Warehouss, 20 to 22; Cardenas and Jucar Railway, 37 to 40 (this stock was quoted at 90 per cent at the opening of the war); Sagua La Grande Railway, 28 to 32; City Railways, 25 to 31; Western Railway to Pinar Del Rio, 23.

The paper contains an edict of the Spanish Bank of Cuba calling on property holders to pay taxes on suburban property as assessed previous to the war, with an addition of 5 per cent, for the increase of the Spanish Navy. It announces the prospective sailing of the Spanish steamship Aruela from Cienfuegos for Jamaica on June 15 or 16. The advertisement is old, and it is to be supposed that the vessel did not sail. The main column of the paper contains news despatches, as follows:

New York, June 21 .- The Senate to-day had an aninated discussion, and will annex Hawati to the United States. The Spanish prize steamship Panama vas sold at public auction, and was bought by the American Government for \$41,000.

MadRid, June 21.—The Cortes has authorized the Government to pay in pesetas (silver) the interest on the Cuban debt. It has also agreed that the incoming budget submitted by the Governors of Porto Rico mic year of 1898 and 1899 be the same as in the previous year.

The issue of June 23 has an editorial under the headline, "One Page More of Glory," which

"The Vankees sent to Santiago de Cuba 15,000 mercenaries to conquer laurels at so much a yard. The enslaught of so many day laborers with arms, the guns of so many ships without a soul, the efforts of an enterprise without noble feeling will break harmless against the strength of the illustrious sons of Spanish warriors who gave Spain everlasting glory. At Santiago memory of our brave and gallant army, navy, and volunteers, who will rival their fathers in bravery and patriotism."

It says that Arturo Mora, a member of La Lucha's staff and correspondent of the Madrid Imparcial, died after three months of suffering. t prints a despatch from Santiago, dated June 22, as follows: "The enemy's fleet opened fire his morning, directing their attack on a poor little fort at La Punta Berracos, and dropping shots also in Cabafias and Punta Cabrera." Further it says: "We are assured that when an American cruiser appeared off Porto Rico our warship Isabel II, and destroyer Terror tired precipitately with important damage. The Terror we know received but slight damage."

A paragraph headed "Is This a Bleckade!" says: "We are informed that a transatiantic liner arrived yesterday at a port on the island direct from Spain, loaded with provisions and mail. This splendid steamship was commanded by Capt. Arejula, one of the most illustrious officers of our navy. The ship mentioned was chased by three American warships, but eluded them and was able to reach port, where it received an enthusiastic reception. Still mother ship of the same company arrived yesterday with provisions, as did still another, naking three at different points of the island."

MANILA'S DEPLORABLE STATE.

San Francisco, June 25.-Hong Kong advices received by the steamer Coptie are to May 28. They show that Manila is in a more deplorable condition than Havana, for even the Spanish soldiers are half starved, while the poorer classes are reduced to terrible straits to escape starvation.

The soldiers' rations consist merely of rice and dried fish, and they have scarcely enough of either to sustain life. Old salt beef sells for \$1.75 a pound, and poor, bony chickens bring \$2 each. The volunteers are threatening to seize the stores, as the Spanish authorities have not paid them for months, and they can get neither money nor food.

About 800 Chinese were induced to enter the army on the promise of \$1 a day, but they have been kept hard at work cleaning guns, and have had no pay. Many have died of excessive work without nourishment.

The defence of the city is said to be a farce, as many of the guns are coated with rust and are absolutely useless. Many robberies are eccurring. One Spanish

gentleman had a servant who had been with

him for four years. Returning home one day, He burst the door open and found his wife bound in a chair, while the servant was looting the place. The man was turned over to

the authorities, but was released the next day. The Spanish officers are densely ignorant of what is going on. Most of them actually thought that the French, German, and English war vessels which entered the harbor after the bat tle had come to help the Spaniards.

TROOPS ABOUT TO EMBARK.

The Third Philippine Expedition Expected to

San Francisco, June 25 .- The troops for the third Manila expedition will embark to-morrow afternoon or Monday morning. Most of the heavy baggage has been sent to the transports and the regiments retain only the necessary camp furniture and their equipments

This afternoon Brig.-Gen. McArthur sent his bargage to the Indiana and left his headquarters at Camp Merritt. His staff accompanied him. They will immediately establish them selves in their quarters on the Indiana. Gen. McArthur to-day assumed control of the ships

same time with the other members of the exaway before Tuesday.

Fresh Meats and Vegetables for Our Seldiers

WASHINGTON, June 25,-Commissary-General Eagan has telegraphed to the Chief Commissary at Manila to ascertain whether fresh meats and vegetables can be obtained there or from nearby orts for the United States soldiers sent to the Philippines. If such supplies cannot be bought by the commissary officers at Manila, Gen. Eagan will make arrangements by telegraph for securing them at Sydney, New South Walca, and transporting them to Manila by a line of

WILL DO HOME GUARD DUTY

THE BEFENTH AND TWENTE-THIRD REJECT GOV. BLACK'S PLAN. The Decision Benched After a Conferen

Albany with the Governor and Adju-Chance to Volunteer Under the Second Call. ALBANY, June 25 .- The Seventh Regiment of New York, the Twenty-third of Brooklyn and he Seventy-fourth of Buffalo are to remain in the State as part of the home guard. That was lecided finally to-day by Gev. Black after his conference with the regimental officers. The Seventh and Twenty-third regiments did not look with favor upon the plan proposed to Gov. Black by Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast to give a chance to volunteer to the officers and men of these regiments, of the Seventy-fourth, and of the ten separate companies not selected under the first call. The officers of the Seventyfourth favored the plan rather than have their men go to the front under new officers through

ndividual enlistment. Those at the conference besides the Governor and the Adjutant-General were Col. Appleton, Lieut.-Col. Kipp and Major Abrams of the Seveath Regiment, Col. Smith and Major Stokes of the Twenty-third, and Col. Fox. Lieut.-Col. Cootle and Major Wood of the Seventy-fourth The conference was held in the Executive cham per and lasted for more than an hour.

The officers of the Seventh and Twenty-third were opposed to the Adjutant-General's plan, desiring to preserve the integrity of their regiments. The officers of the Seventy-fourth had the same desire, but for the purpose of avoiding the suspicion that they were unwilling to volunteer as a regiment they were anxious to accept the opportunity offered. Their decision was made after the Governor had stated that it would be impossible to send the organizations to the front as regiments. The plan proposed by the Adjutant-General was outlined in THE Sun to-day. The Governor was to com mission the Colonel of each of these three regiments to recruit a volunteer ment from among the members of the National Guard, to be known as the 107th, the 123d and 174th New York State Volunteer Regiments. The members of the old regiments were to have the first chance to volunteer and the members of the other guard organizations the next. Gov. Black decided that as all the regimental officers did not favor the plan it would have to be shandoned

After the conference Gen. Tillinghast, while ne would not discuss all the matters which were considered, said: "The Governor will net let the Seventh. Twenty-third, and Seventy fourth regiments go to the front. He told the officers he thought they should stay at home and fulfil their duty to their State, as the State needed their services for the protection of life and property. It was of grave importance to the citizens of the State that they should set aside their personal feelings in the matter. The Governor also told them that he thought it absolutely necessary to keep the three regiments and ten separate companies at home, in order that they might be at hand to respond to his call. The Governor told the officers he knew their men were willing to go into the fight, and he assured them further that there was entertained by the State authorities nothing but the strongest feeling of regard for their worth and patriotism."

The Adjutant-General announced that the three regiments remaining to be selected under the second call would be known as the 201st. 202d and 203d New York State Volunteers, and that they would be recruited by National Guard officers, commissioned by the Governor for that purpose. He thought that recruiting stations would be established at New York, Syracuse and Buffalo. Enlistments will be confined at first to members of the National Guard, including the Seventh, Twenty third and Seventy-fourth regiments, and if a sufficient number cannot be secured civilian volunteers will be enlisted. By this plan members of the three regiments will have about the same opportunity to enlist under the second call as they would have had under Gen. Tillinghast's original plan, although they will not be under their own officers.

The Adjutant-General has been notified by the War Department that these three regiments will be fully uniformed and equipped from Washington. Francis Townsend Underkill of New York city, who is on the staff of Brig.-Gen. McCoskry Butt, and Major William T. Parsons of the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Buffalo, have already been commissioned by the Governor as quartermasters in these regiments. Four candilates for the post of aurgeons in these regiments will be examined here on Monday and five on Tuesday. The Examining Board, which truly yours. was appointed to-day, consists of Dr. Charles E. Jones of this city, Dr. E. C. Nicholl of Trey and Dr. E. H. Bullock of Syracuse.

GOV. BLACK AND THE SEVENTE. His Ressons for Declining an Offer of Its

ALBANY, June 25,-The following correspondonce which Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment of New York has had with Gov. Black and Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast, regarding that regiment's desire to be selected for volunteer service under the second call, was made public tonight by the Governor. The following is a copy of a letter to the Adjutant-General from Daniel Appleton, Colonel of the Seventh Regiment:

"HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD S, N. Y. New York, June 17, 1898. The Adjutant-General S. N. Y.

'SIR: The memorandum of the Adjutant-General of the United States Army respecting the balance of the quota of the troops of this State on the second call having been made publie, showing that this State is to furnish three regiments of infantry, I have the honor on behalf of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. V. and in ccordance with a vote of its officers and men, to request that it may be permitted to organize nd constitute one of such volunteer regiments. In doing so, allow me to say that at the out of the present war, and on the 19th day of April, 1898, I reported to the commanding officer, N. G. N. Y., that the regiment 'will unhesitatingly volunteer or respond to the call of the President for any duty that may be required.' Its desire was serve as an organization in its then state of efficiency, in which capacity requests have since come from Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and Gen. Guy V. Henry, of the United States Army, in terms of compliment and con-

fidence for its services. Now that the opportunity appears for us to go as a regiment and represent the State in this national service, I beg that the Governor will grant the request and designate the Seventh Regiment for that purpose. Very respectfully,

" DANIEL APPLETON, Colonel." On the 22d of this month Col. Appleton wrote the following letter to the Governor:

"HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD S. N. Y. "NEW YORK, June 22, 1898.

Frank S. Black. "DEAR SIR; On behalf of the officers and men f my command I beg leave to call your attention to my official application sent to the adjutant-General asking that this regiment be included in the second call of the President for treops, and I hope that you will give this application your personal consideration at your earliest convenience, and very much oblige yours DANIEL APPLETON, Colonel, respectfully,

The following is the Governor's reply: "EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, June 25, 1898.

Col. Daniel Appleton. "My DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 17th te Gen. Tillinghast and of the 22d to myself are both at hand. I realize the impertance of the question which your letter presents. I have to the best of my ability considered it both before and after your communications. I am obliged to decline your offer. The reasons which have influenced me seem to admit of no other conclusion. The position of your regiment and of others similarly placed and the honorable and soldierly bearing of the National Guard have made it just and proper that the reasons should be stated.

"When the first call for troops came from Washington the Government there asked that

that call be filled by the National Guard of the different States. My strong personal w that our National Guard should remain at home

and that the needs of the General Government should be met solely by volunteers. I felt, however, that the wisdom of the President, so universally recognized in the present emergency, was the only safe guide for the States to follow Any other course on the part of New York either alone or with other States, would have been neither justified nor successful The larger part of our National Guard, therefore departed under that call. The whole Guard ould not go, for New York's quota was not large enough to embrace its entire guard. For that reason and for ne other, some of our regiments and separate companies were left at

"The guard thus depleted would have been inadequate to the State in case of riot or other disturbance if the place of those departing had not been speedily filled. This was done, and the State administration has at all time, felt able to meet any emergency that might arise. But those coming into the guard under such conditions were then, in many cases, untrained as soldiers. The rem nant of the National Guard at home has been of the utmost value in supplying the needed training. The need for its services at home is as great now as ever. This State, with billions of property, millions of people, and vast territorial extent, should not be left without a drilled military. The established policy of the State has been to maintain the largest and best equipped National Guard in the country. To this end it has expended millions of dollars. To reverse this policy now, when no need demands t, when the country is not in danger, when hundreds of thousands of willing men are striving to enter the Government service, would be an act which every sane man in the State would

condemn.
"If the question of obligation alone is considred, we shall be led to the same conclusion, for the first obligation of the guard is to the State. the relation existing between the two is established by many considerations. The State has built armories, provided uniforms and equipments, and established upon the broadest and most liberal lines a guard unmatched by any other State. For these things the guard has assumed a duty which it is bound to discharge, In years past it has met that duty with fidelity and skill which have awakened universal gratitude and pride.

"There is another consideration which to me s not the least. I have felt that under the first call many men went to the frent who should have stayed at home. Their duty was here until the need of the country was greater than it has been at any time in the present trouble. Some enlisted under a presure which was neither intelligent nor just, forcing them to a step which the necessities of the Government did not require, and which was prompted mainly by fear of censure if they renained at home.

"I shall not permit that experience to be re seated. When there are thousands of volunteers it is no time for a draft. If the Seventh of New York, the Twenty-third of Brooklyn, the Seventy-fourth of Buffalo or any of the separate companies in the State were asked to go, many would feel obliged to respond who should not. They have been criticised and misrepresented for staying at home. Rather than most that criticism some would abandon duties at home which they are bound in honor to discharge. This would be true under a sec end call to a greater extent than under the first. because the censure has been so long and so often repeated.

"If the second call from Washington asked, as the first did, for the National Guard, I should yield to that request, in the belief that the national Government sees the whole plan of which I see only a part. But the second call does not come in the form of the first. Criticism, rabid and unreasoning, has forced many men to the front. It will not, with my consent, force any

"These are some of the considerations which move me to decline the generous offer of the eld portions of the National Guard. The new portions of that Guard I shall call upon, because they enlisted with the purpose on their own part, and with the promise on the part of the State Government, that they should have the privilege of going if a second call was made.

"In declining the offers of the Seventh, the Twenty-third, and the Seventy-fourth, and the old separate companies, which have been so freely tendered, I wish to declare my respect and admiration for the National Guard of this State, which has under every circumstance in the present emergency so acted as to increase its own great reputation and merit the approbation of the State. I am, with great respect, very "FRANK S. BLACK."

8,000 of Mis Men Are Without Arms - No Supplies Since the War Hegan.

KRY WEST, June 25 .- A despatch boat arrived here late this afternoon from the blockade, bringing six Cubans, who are from Gen. Gomez's camp in Santa Clara province. Two days ago the Lieutenant in command of an auxiliary gunboat picked them up off Cardenas. The men had left Gen. Gomez six days before, and had spent four days dodging around the coast till they found a pilot boat near Cay Francis and put to sea. The Lieuten-

ant sent them in here on the despatch boat. The commander of the party says Gen. Gomez s in great need of arms, ammunition, and clothing. Arms and ammunition are most needed.

Of food he has sufficiency. Gomez's command numbers 7,000 men, of whom 2,000 are absolutely unarmed. Since the war began the General has received no aid. All the expeditions have taken them war supplies to the other parts of the island, and he has been reduced to dire straits. The strain has told on him. His men say he has been sick of late and inclined to be melanchely.

They determined to come to the United States and ask assistance. The Spanish forces, they say, do not number many in the province. Recently most of the Spanish troops have been moved to Santiago and Havana. The Spaniards deserted the interior province long ago and the troops are concentrated on the coast.

The men say further, that some days ago a small steamship left Calbarien with Spanish troops on board. It is presumed they are intended to reinforce towns near the eastern end of the island.

PANAMA'S CREW IN SPAIN. Her Officers Say They Were Badly Treated at Rioy Woot.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Bus. GIBRALTAR, June 25.—The British steamer Tartar Prince arrived here from New York yesterday and landed sixty-eight of the crew of the Spanish steamer Panama, which was captured near Havans on April 25 by the United vessel Mangrove. The men will go to Cadiz tohaving been badly treated at Key West.

Eat in Haste And suffer at leisure. When your abused

atomach can no longer cheerfully and properly perform its duties, a few doses of Hood's Sarsaparilla are like fresh water to a withered plant. This medicine tones the stomach, restores digestive strength, creates an appetite, and, with a little care in diet, the patient is soon again in perfect health. Try it and you'll believe in it.

Hood's Saraa-Is America's Greatest Mouicins.

Mood's Fills qure constipation. 25 cents.

MIMIC WAR EXERCISES.

COL. CHAUNCEY WINS A DEPENSIVE FIGHT FOR HIS BRIGADE. in Interesting Movement on the Observation Tower of Chickensura Park in the Enrly Morning-A Finnking Movement Wine the Day-Matters of Camp Interest.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 25. - The battle exercise was successfully carried out to-Five Generals were umpires, Wilson, Hayes, Wade, Compton, and Grant. battle was between two brigades of the First Division, Third Army Corps, the Second and the Third. The Second is composed of the Fourteenth New York, First Missouri, and Second Nebraska regiments. The Third is made up of the First Vermont, Eighth New York, and Third Tennessee. The Second was mmanded by Col. Betts of the Second Nebraska, which in turn was commanded by Lieut. Olesen. The Third was commanded by Col. Chauncey of the Eighth New York, which was ommanded by Lieut-Col. Jarvis. The First Vermont was in command of Lieut. -Col. Mimms. Col. Clark, brigade commander, was indisposed, and that is why Col. Chauncey took command. He was congratulated on all sides on his excellent generalship, which culminated in a victor;

Each brigade formed a column. By agree ment the observation tower, three and a half miles northwest of the camp of the brigades was chosen as the objective point. The first to arrive was to defend it and the last to execute an attack. Each man of the Second Brigade wore a green leaf in his hat, while every man of the third were a white slip of paper in his. Thus they were distinguished.

The column started about 6 o'clock. The Sec and Brigade went by the Lafayette road and the Third followed Chickamauga Creek over the Alexander's Bridge road. The column of the Third arrived first, but with very few minutes spare. Gens. Grant and Wilson had preceded them and the other three Generals arrived about the same time. The first two were in the tower conversing.

"Fred, are you going to the Pennsylvania ball I" asked Gen. Wilson of Gen. Grant 'I don't know of it," replied Gen. Grant.

"I have not run through my morning's mail. Here they come," he concluded, and then they put their glasses to the field. The column of the Third Brigade planned its defence quietly, quickly and with great effectiveness. Fifteen minutes later the enemy attacked them in the northwest, at a place held by Col. Fyffe of the Third Tennessee. With a quick flank movement with two battalions, holding another in reserve, Col. Fyffe completely shut them out.

The Generals, acting as umpires, reviewed the position of the two little armies and decided that the Third Brigade's defence was secure. Then the columns returned to their respective camps. The contest was entirely satisfactory to Gen. Grant and was much enjoyed by all who witnessed it.

It is again rumored that several regiments will leave Camp Thomas in a few days for Cuba. Those going from here first, it is said, will g the First Ohio Cavalry, the Eighth Massachu setts, the Twelfth New York, and the First South Carolina, Transportation has already been arranged for.

The thermometer was in the nineties again o-day and there was considerable suffering among the troops from the heat. All the regimental hospitals have a number of patients who succumbed to the heat while on drill, but 00 pounds of ice furnished to each Y. M. C. A. tent daily, which is kept in large casks, is a great blessing to the sick soldiers of the differ ent regiments. The boys are standing the drills and hot weather 50 per cent. better than when they first came here, and, as an old soldier remarked to-day, the volunteers are getting down to business just like the regulars. There is indeed more truth han poetry in this statement as the boys are looking stronger and healthier every day.

Gen. Grant has had the following order issued: "HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS, CHICKAMAUGA PARK

"General Order 10: "All civilians officially employed in this divis ion will hereafter carry with them certificates of appointment signed by the commanding officer of the respective brigades to which they belong. All private servants employed in this division will bereafter be registered at the respective brigade headquarters, and a olidated list by brigades will be furnished to division beadquarters. Private servants will not be allowed to wear the unitorm of the United States soldier, and each will be required to carry with him a certificate from the officer who employs him, verified from regimental fileers by the signature of the Colonel cers by the commander of the brigade in which they are employed. Those employed at division headquarters will be signed by the Adjutant-

General of the division. "All soldiers of this command when on pass within park limits or on duty at the various acadquarters are prohibited, when without blouse, from wearing auspenders over their blue shirts. Soldiers are also admonished that when they are granted the privilege of a pass beyond the park limits they are expected to be attired in a soldierly manner, and especially those visiting the adjoining cities and town should constantly keep their blouses buttoned when worn. It is made the duty of officer and non-commissioned officers to report to their respective regimental commanders the name of any soldier disregarding these injunctions, and, over and above all, it is expected that officers and non-commissioned officers will at all times check and admontsh any soldier mir chaving himself within the park or in the streets of the cities.

Copies of these orders will be furnished from brigade headquarters to each and every company within the command. To insure their proper publication to all concerned the orders will be read to all companies at reveille and retreat the day after the recent of this paper. By command of Brig.-Gen. Grant.

"J. A. DAPRAY. "Captain and A. A. G., U. S. Velunteers."

Adjt.-Gen. Major Nye, Commissary of Sub-sistence, Chattaneoga Depot, received fourteen cars of provisions to-day from Chicago, In this train there were ten cars of canned corn test. two cars of canned snimen, one car of rice, and one car of beans. The canned goods constitute what is known as travelling rations of the kind that will be used extensively by the troops while on the way to Cuba. Major Nye is receiving this variety of rations in large quantities. To-day Major Nye shipped fifteen cars of provisions to Chickamauga Park, and more will be sent to the camp on Tuesday next.

Major Nye reports that the regimental com missaries and quartermasters by this time have learned their duties, and there is no longer any complaint among the volunteers about the scarcity of food. Every man at the park is now receiving his full allowance of rations. It is estimated that there are enough provisions stored in the warehouses to feed 75,000 soldiers for fifteen days. One of the principal canned meats that is entirely new is cold Hamburger which is sliced down and makes splendid eating, besides being very healthful and digestible. This morning 106 recruits arrived at the park from Pennsylvania for the First, Ninth, and Sixteenth regiments of that State. Thirty-five recruits from Missouri and twelve from Nebraska also came in this morning. The boys from the latter State looked very tired from their long journey, and one of the boys said he was afraid the change of climate would make some of them sick.

Gen. A. Longarroet and his wife visited Camp Thomas yesterday and called on Gen. Brooke. Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Rosser of Virginia reported at headquarters, and was assigned to command of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps.

Brig. Gen. Plume Visits Sen Girt Camp. SEA GIRT, N. J., June 25.—Brig.-Gen. Plume's official visit to Camp Voorbees this afternoon gave a warlike appearance to the big field. A salute of eleven guns was fired in his honor. Ge Plume passed through the camp and careful.y scrutinized the field equipments.

CUBAR TERRESE, BUNGER. etter from Mayana Telling of the Condition

of Things-Cervera's Plight. CHICAGO, June 25.-I. A. Vargas, a Cuban res dent of Chicago, who was the first Mexican Consul in this city, has received a letter from a fellow countryman in Cubs, a relative, which probably gives a true statement of the desperate straits to which the citizens of Havana and other Cuban ports have been reduced. The let ter is dated at Mariano on June 1, and says in

We are completely blockeded, and many of the principal articles of first necessity have already given out; corn is sold at \$50 in siver the fanega, about 140 pounds. Corn meal is almost out of existence, also wheat flour, and or this account a considerable number of bakerie have closed their doors and the very few that still remain open have reduced the manufacture o bread to a great extent. Bacon is no longer known, and there is also a scarcity of cattle for slaughter. The only thing we have in some abundance is jerked beef and rice. Sweet potatoes are sold at \$1.50 silver the arrobatwenty-five pounds-and at the same rate are all other vegetables. In the market there are vegetables in some abundance, and the large Chili peppers are sold at \$1 silver per on hundred. Ment is sold at \$1 a pound, and this thanks to the severe dispositions and restrictions taken by the Government in order to prevent the considerable raising of prices The bank bills are of almost no value. One hundred dollars in bank bills are worth only

"The port of Cardenas the insurgents and Americans have under their control. They have fortified Cayo Piedra and Cayo Diana which are two reefs forming the entrance of the bay of Cardenas, and in each one of the forts they have raised the insurgent flag, together with the American. Besides the cannons with which they have strengthened the forts and defences, they have placed there two large monitors for defence in blockading the fort.

"Four men-of-war have arrived at the island from Spain. They are the Vizcaya, Colon, Oquendo, and Maria Toresa. They entered the Bay Santiago de Cuba without being seen but unfortunately they arrived without munitions of war and with little coal. This was due to the fact that in Spain they informed Admiral Cervera that all his wants would be supplied on his arrival at Santiago de Cuba, but he was entirely fooled, for he did not find ammunition of any kind or any coal, and he will be without both unless he dares to comto Havana.

"One of the greatest enemies fighting us in hunger, which exists te-day among the poorer clauses, to say nothing of the thousands of beggars who formerly lived on public charity, but who cannot receive any help, because there is nothing to be given. For these there is no relief, and death would be a blessing. The worst feature of our condition is that nobody dares say a word in protest. The people always have dopended on the Gevernment to do everything in the way of public acts, and nobody would take the initiative to remedy conditions if a remedy were possible. The council of administration which centrols everything, does things to suit itself, not caring what happens to these poor

"The streets of Havana are as descried as on holy weeks. The Custom House is open all the time-to be ventilated, I suppose. Mules and horses are dying by the hundrels because of the lack of corn. I took a walk through De Obispo to-day, and between horses on i mules I counted five dead and many dying ones attached to carriages and wagons. It seems almost impossible to believe the severe effects of the blockade, and still the Spaniards at home would make us believe we were provided for months. Here, after forty-five days of blockade, everything is naked.

'The condition of affairs becomes worse every day. The insurgents, supported by the Americans, are stronger to-day than ever, and really I do not see anything to clear the Spanish horizon or anything to save us from a crushing defeat except an evacuation of Cuba. We all hope that very soon we shall be able to see a good end to this affair, for surely it cannot last much longer."

MONTOJO BOASTS AGAIN. He Is Still Extelling the Bravery of His Spaninrds at Mantin.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR. MADRID, June 25 .- In a private letter to a friend in Madrid Admiral Montojo writes from Manila:

"The Americans admitted after the battle that after exchanging a few shots for the honor of the flag they thought we would strike our colors in view of the enormous superiority of their ships. They were filled with admiration at the doggedness and heroism of my brave subordinates, who were martyrs to duty, shedding their blood plentifully for the honor of their country.

'Commodore Dewey sent me word by the English Consul that, in peace or war, he would always have great honor and pleasure in shaking my hand. I have received more honor from the proud and haughty enemy than I have from

Parewell Gifts to Gen. Mattocks. PORTLAND, Me., June 25 .- Brig.-Gen. Charles . Mattocks of Portland, who recently received his appointment, was ordered to-day to go at nce to Chickemauga to take command of a brigade. He will leave here to-morrow poon. lis comrades and friends to night tendered him a farewell reception and presented him with a

Columbia Reports at Leves. Del. LEWES, Del., June 25 .- The cruiser Columbia reported at the Breakwater this evening and communicated with Washington in cipher.

word and beit and a horse and equipmenta.



dainty gown and filmy bit of lingerie must be. But how about herself, her own fine be. But how about herself, ner own nue and delicate physical organism? Has this most important of all considerations been neglected? Has she any weakness or ail-ment which is going to unfit and incapaci-

ment which is going to unit and incapaci-tate her for lappy marriage?

No woman is fit to marry who has any unhealthy condition of the special struc-ture most intimately concerned in wifehood and motherhood. No modest reluctance should prevent her seeking immediate re-lief from such troubles. There is no need of the mortifying examinations so detesta-

proprietary remedy of its kind prepared by an educated, authorized physician. There is hardly a case so obstinate that it will not completely and permanently cure.

Mrs. Emma G. Clover, of Renkey, Jay Indiana, in a letter to Dr. Pierce, says. "I can recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription to anyote who suffers with any female disease. When I was in my teens I was always sick. I took your medicines before I was married, and now I am a well person. I am now twenty-three. I have also taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pelleta,' and three. I have also taken Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Peli can recommend them all."

It is a druggist's business to sell you, not to tell you, what you want.



Good Things for Children At Low Prices.

Obrie' Brennen, hindsome striped percals, yoke of the as and insertion, ruffine of embroider, over the shoulder. Skirt very full with 5-inch hem; 1.25 Girls' White Lawn Waints, with collar and cuff. of embridery. Full wais betted. Freily and guimpe or with separate skirts; 2 to 12 yrs. 85 C.

Babtes' Gingham Brennes, tucked yoks neck and sleeves neatly trimmed with embroidery, Artetty little morning dress; 1 & 2 yrs. 50C. Boys' Overalls in strong blue denim, apress front, suspenders have elastic web ends; 48Co

Babten' Hammocks, white enameted sticks, ptink or blue us ting; can be used in room, purch or lawn; easily adjusted. Pretty San-Bonnets of fine ginzham; pink and white, or blue and white cheek, corded and ruffled, easily laundared; it to tyra, 250.

Jerseys, 2 to 8 yrs., with sallor colairs, in pins, ticht buse cardinal or navy colar and caff striped with white. A convenient little cardent to guard against subsen changes in 1.00 1.90 Boys' Yate Hats of crash, stiched brim, stylish, light, cool and comfortable.

50c. Tan Shoes, made extra strong sorting heels, heavy soles, button or line; a durable vacation shoe; sizes, 7 to 2.00

11 to 2, 82,50,

And many other inexpensive articles expressly designed for comfort of children summering in the country - as well as everything they need elsewhere.

60-62 West 23d St.

CALL LOAN CONTRACTS.

Form of Agreement Adopted to Avoid Making Taxable Promiseery Actes.

The form of contract approved of on Friday by the Clearing House Committee for use by the banks making call loans on and after July 1. when the stamp tax under the War Revenue law of 2 cents per \$100 on promissory notes goes into effect, was made public yesterday. It is likely to be demanded of borrowers by all the banks, and will obviate the necessity of giving collateral notes, which, as promissory notes, would be subject to the tax of 2 cents per \$100. The contract will have to pay a specific stamp tax of either 10 cents as a contract or of 25 tax of either 10 cents as a contract or of 25 cents as a power of attorney. This is the form; Know all men by these presents. That the undersigned, in consideration of financial accommodiations given or to be given or continued to the undersigned by the hank of the city of New York, hereby agrees with the said bank that whenever the undersigned shift become or remain, directly or contingently, indebte it othe sid bank for money lent or for money paid for the use or account of the undersigned, or for any overstraft or upon any indersonent, draft, guarantee or in any other manner whatsoever, or upon any other claim, the said bank shall then and thereafter have the following rights, in addition to those created by the circumstances from which such indebtedness may arise against the undersigned or his or their executors, administrators, or assigns a mely;

or their executors, administrators, or assigns no mely;

1. All securities deposited by the undersigned with said brack, as collateral to any such loan or indebtedness of the undersigned to said bank, shall also be held by said bank as security for any other liability of the undersigned to said bank, whether then existing or thereafter contracted; and said bank shall also have a lien upon any balance of the deposit account of the undersigned with said bank existing from time to time, and upon all property of the undersigned of every description left with said bank for safe keeping or otherwise, or coming to the hands of said bank in any way, as security for any itability of the undersigned to said bank now existing or hereafter contracted.

2. Said bank shall at all times have the right to require from the undersigned that there shall be ledged with said bank as security for all ex-2. Said bank shall at all times have the right to require from the undersigned that there shall be lodged with said bank as security for all existing liabilities of the undersigned to said bank, approved collateral a curities to an amount satisfactory to said bank; and upon the failure of the undersigned at all times to keep a margin of securities with said bank for such liabilities of the undersigned, satisfactory to said bank, or upon any failure in business or making of an insolvent assignment by the undersigned, then and in citture event all liabilities of the undersigned to said bank become immediately due and payable, not withstanding any credit or time allowed to the undersigned by any instrument evidencing any of the said liabilities.

3. Upon failure of the undersigned either to

of the said liabilities.

3. Upon failure of the unitersigned either to pay any indebtedness to said bank when becoming or made due, or to keep up the markin of collisteral securities above provided for, then and in either event said bank may immediately, without advertisement and without notice to the undersigned, sell any of the sac critics held by it as against any or all of the liabilities of the undersigned at privite sale or brokers board or otherwise, and apply the process of such sale as far as needed toward the payment of any or all of such liabilities, together with interest and expenses of sale, boding the undersigned responsible for any deficiency remaining unpaid after such applie tion. If any such sale heat brokers board or at public auction, said bank may itself be a furchmark after such applie tion, of the undersigned, such right and equity being hereby expressly waved and released. Upon default as aforested, such right and released. Upon default as aforested, said bank may also apply toward the payment of the sell ilabilities all balances of any deposit account of the undersigned with a lid bank then existing.

It is further agreed that these presents constitute a continuing agreement, applying to any and all future as well as to existing transactions. tute a continuing agreement, applying to any and all future as well as to existing transactions between the undersigned and said bank.

GONE TO JOIN THE SIXTY-NINTH. 116 Recruits Started Vesterday for Tampa-190 More Will Go This Week.

The first detachment of recruits to fill up the Sixty-ninth Regiment, in camp at Tampa, Fla., was sent yesterday. There were 116 men in charge of Sergeant Byrne, a corporal and a private. Another batch of 100 recruits will be started on Monday, and by Wednesday the remainder of the quota of 306, it is expected, will start for camp with Lieuts. Revitle and Haran and Surgeon Fuchsius, the recruiting officers. The men that set out for camp yesterday were impatient to get away. The report of the fighting near Santiago de Cuba was the cause of their impatience, and they spent the time while waiting for the train to start from Jersey City by alternately singing and cheering.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 25 .- Acting under instructions from Capt. W. T. Bailey, commanding Battery F. First Artillery, at Tybee, Marshal ing Sattery F. First Artillery, at Tybee, Marshal Prendible of the Tybee police force this morning arrested "Spanian John," a well-knownman on Tybee Island, because of a belief by Capt. Balley that "Spaniah John" is in some way associated with the two men who have been in custody on the island for a few days suspected of being Spanish spies. It has been found that one of the men arrested on Tuesday was at one time employed on a local yacht, but the other man cannot give a good account of himself.

The Astor Battery will not embark at the peditionary force, but will remain in camp until Fuesday. On that day the artillerymen will nurch on board the Newport. It is expected that all the transports except the Newport will sail on Monday afternoon, but they may not get

at Blantin.

of the mortifying examinations so detesta-ble to sensitive-minded women. Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription is daily cur-ing thousands of women of these troubles in the privacy of their homes. The "Favorite Prescription" is the only

Reger's Vata Attempts to Fight for Cuba. KEY WEST, June 25 .- Francesco Roger, a typesetter on l'ara, the local Cuban organ, ried, in April, to enlist in the Cuban command of Gen. Nunez, but was rejected by the surgeon. Yesterday he made another effort to enlist, but was again refused. Then he tried to secure passage to Cuba on a ship which he believed was going thither, and failed in this. This morning his body was found in the bay. He formerly worked on La Patria, the paper pubblished in New York by Marti.

The Alfrede Heaches Horfolk.

The Cuban yacht Alfrede touched at Norfolk, Va., yesterday morning on her trip to Key West, and Capt. Johnny O'Brien sent a despatch to the Cuben Junta asying that all were well. The little fifty-foot boat had made the run to Norfolk in three days, which is very good time. The only accident was the broaking of the topmast stay in a heavy blow off the coast, and this was easily repaired. Capt. O'Brien expects to reach Key West within a week.

Entery E. Fifth Artillery, Ordered South. Battery E, Fifth Artillery, stationed at Forb Wadsworth, S. I., expects to leave on Wednesday for Tampa, having received orders to be prepared to move on that day. On the same day Company for the first Regiment will be trans-terred to Governor's Island.